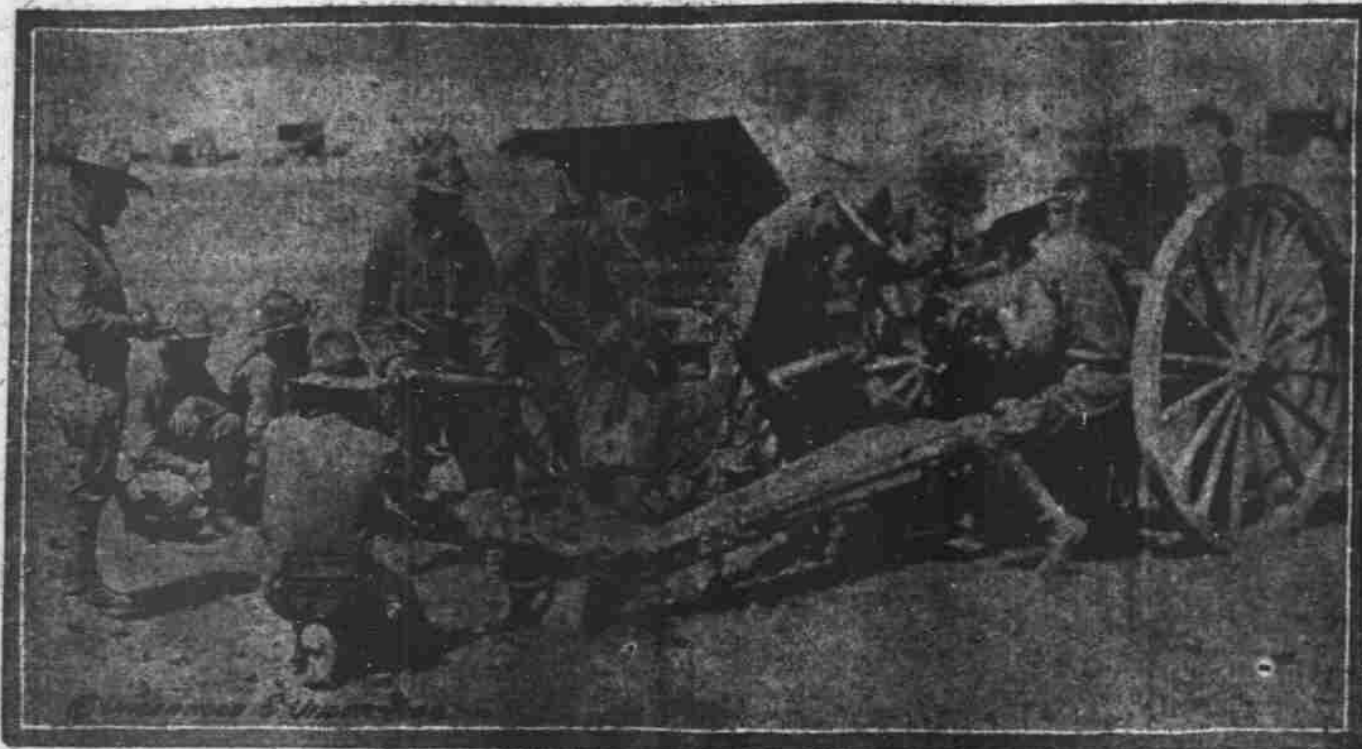


WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1917.

HERE ARE MEN WHO FIRED FIRST U. S. GUN

It Was a Red-Headed Gunner of the Sixth Field Artillery That Shot the First Shell for Uncle Sam Toward the Teuton Trenches



Battery C, of the Sixth Field Artillery, U. S. A., which fired the first United States shot against the Germans, had a busy time during

the late unpleasantness in Mexico. Here they are seen loading up one of their favorites on a Mexican plain.



It's a far cry, as the historians say, from Mexico to France, but meal time is meal time, East and West. Here is a part of Battery

C at mess in Mexico. Sometimes they call it mess, sometimes "chow," and if the soup is cold—that's something else again.

PERSHING PROUD
OF THE WORK DONE
BY HIS BATTERY

When "Black Jack" Pershing penetrated the deserts of Mexico following the Villa raids on the border, eighteen months ago, he picked for his expeditionary force 18,000 of Uncle Sam's best, and at the head of the line was stationed the famous Sixth Field Artillery, veterans of more than one strenuous campaign.

A few days ago, when General Pershing, now in command of the American expeditionary forces in France, was called on to throw a detachment of American troops into the fighting, he chose the famous Sixth against the enemy. His confidence was not misplaced—the boys made good. The first shot of the United States in the war was fired by Battery C.

Pershing was as eager to see the Sixth in action as the men themselves were eager of an opportunity to strike at the German positions. The general had tramped side by side with officers of the Sixth through 200 miles of the hot sands of Mexico.

"Watch the Sixth."

It is related that on an evening in Mexico when battery C, of the Sixth, which fired the first American shells into the German trenches, camped upon the sands for a temporary rest, moved up to rest its sun-baked soldiers and fagged horses, General Pershing looked them over and remarked:

"Should war come, watch for the fighting Sixth field artillery."

When Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, now commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters on Governor's Island, received official dispatches stating that the Sixth field artillery had engaged the enemy, he declared that it would be the sincerest regret of his life that he was not able to be with the old command which he headed for many years.

"The Sixth Field Artillery is the greatest fighting unit of the entire United States army," he said. "In training, experience, valor and personnel, they have no equal."

Have Set a Standard.

Military officers declare that the batteries of the Sixth have set an example that has done more for other units than many months of routine training would have done. They have set up a standard that others are seeking to equal.

Battery C, which led the Sixth into the recent clash with the Teuton forces seems to best represent the regiment. For years, it is said that the officers of the battery have exerted a remarkable influence over their men by denying themselves luxuries and living virtually the same life as their privates. This practice, it is said, has been followed since



When the shades of night begin to fall, the artilleryman in Mexico used to cover his field pieces with tarpaulins. They're too busy now in France to fuss with coverlets for the guns at night.

the battery was moved to a forward position on the French fighting front.

Organized in Philippines.

Battery C was organized in the Philippines in September, 1901, as the Twenty-fifth battery of field artillery. It acquitted itself with distinction during the Filipino insurrection and remained in the Philippines until 1908, when it was transferred to Fort Riley, Kan., and merged with the Sixth.

Battery A, another important unit of the Sixth, was originally organized in 1896, at the close of the civil war, and was known as the Second Battery.

This battery was sent to Cuba in 1898 and participated in several important engagements. At the close of the Spanish-American war it was sent to Fort Riley, where it also became a unit of the Sixth Field Artillery.

Battery B was the old Twenty-second Battery, which had been organized in October, 1901, and served in Utah until it became a part of the Sixth at Fort Riley.

Battery D is another veteran organization. It was the old Seventh Battery, which was organized in Kansas at the close of the civil war. It saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico and was transferred to Ft. Riley in 1899.

Organized in 1901.

Battery E was formed from the twentieth battery of field artillery, which had been organized in 1901. The battery served in Nebraska and Kansas up to 1907, when it was made a part of the Sixth, and remained at Fort Riley with the other units.

Battery F was the old Twentieth of field artillery. It was organized in Illinois in 1901 and remained at Fort Sheridan until it was sent to Fort Riley to become the sixth unit of the Sixth Field Artillery.

Every battery of the Sixth had seen active service before they were merged at Fort Riley. The formal organization of the Sixth Field Artillery took place in June, 1907.

First on Border.

The Sixth Field Artillery was one of the first units sent to the border in 1916. When General Pershing went to France, his request was that when



The officers' headquarters of Battery C. They don't have mahogany desks polished every day by faithful servants, but discuss moves over war maps spread on the regulation army cot. For real solid

comfort the only thing worse than the "reg" army cot is the ground. The boys in France are lucky if they don't sleep in water-soaked trenches.

MRS. DE SAULLES
IN DANGER; WILL
BE OPERATED ON

troops were sent over the Sixth Field Artillery be among the first.

While stationed on the border, Col. William S. McNair was the commanding officer of the Sixth, with Lieut. Col. Brooke Payne second in command. Capt. Charles C. Polis was in command of Battery C.

Before penetrating the deserts of Mexico the Sixth was on duty at Douglas and Nogales, two of the storm centers along the border.

Just before leaving for France, the Sixth was recruited to full war strength from artillery regiments.

This meant a generous sprinkling of recruits, but there remained a strong nucleus of veterans in each battery, and with the training the men have since received in France the Sixth, with its history and traditions, is recognized as perhaps the greatest fighting artillery regiment of the army of the United States.

WILL HONOR CAPTAIN DAVIS.

The Columbia Heights Citizens' Association is planning a reception to be held in honor of Capt. Peter R. Davis, of No. 11 engine company. Due to Captain Davis' efforts, the apparatus of No. 11 company, which serves the Columbia Heights district, was recently motorized.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, "the white widow," who is on trial here for shooting to death her former husband, Jack De Saulles, wealthy New York society man and one-time Yale athletic star, must undergo a severe surgical operation it was learned today.

Henry A. Uterhart, her counsel, is authority for the assertion that his client's life is in danger, and that only the operation of trepanning can save her.

The skill of the surgeon will be called on to relieve her from the fracture of the skull the presence of which was first made known when Mr. Uterhart delivered his opening address to the jury on Friday afternoon. Until then no knowledge was had of the injury which for years has caused Mrs. De Saulles untold pain. It is on the effect of this injury that

Mr. Uterhart will base his plea of mental irresponsibility.

"The X-ray photographs our specialists have taken show that this crack in the skull is still un-united," declared Mr. Uterhart today. "The depression is an inch and one-half in diameter and three-eighths of an inch deep. Located as it is over the frontal lobes of the brain, the relieving operation will be highly dangerous."

"This risk she is willing to take in order to escape the terrible headaches and the mental torture that has come from the hurt."

"After the discovery of the tender area on Blanca's head by physicians examining her the day after the shooting of Jack De Saulles, I began an investigation to locate the cause. I found that Blanca remembered a fall against an andiron in Vinar del Mar, Chile, when she was eight years old."

"The spot over the fracture has been tender ever since but the pain became worse after her sunstroke at Deal and after she was thrown from an automobile in Chile in 1915."

Confident She Can Be Cured.

"But we are all confident that she can be cured. Already a great improvement has been noted by her physicians in her hypothyroid condition. Continued improvement leads to the belief that she will eventually be cured of this."

When the trial is resumed tomorrow, Mrs. De Saulles will take the witness stand. It is understood today that her direct examination is expected to take up most of the day's proceedings.

CORNERSTONE OF
CHURCH RIFLED OF
MONEY AND PAPERS

Valuable records of the old congregation of Brookland M. E. Church, Tenth and Kearney streets northeast, of whom but one member remains alive, together with coins, a copy of The Times, and other papers, have been stolen from the cornerstone. It was reported to the police by Samuel S. Pollock this morning.

Since November 3, when the stone was discovered wrenched loose, private detectives have been working on the case without success. The men of the Tenth precinct already have lined up some suspects, small boys of the neighborhood whose custom it has been to play in front of the church.

The stone, laid in 1883, is small and loose, and could easily have been pried from the surrounding brick work with a stick. Among the money stolen was a Columbian half dollar, celebrating the world's fair at Chicago; several dollar bills, and silver and copper coin.

DRASTIC MARTIAL
LAW IN EFFECT AT
NEW YORK TONIGHT

The Department of Justice announced late yesterday that the entire New York waterfront, including Hoboken and other sections of the Jersey coast will go under strict martial law, beginning at midnight tonight.

The waterfront will be patrolled by soldiers of the regular army carrying loaded guns. Their orders will be to shoot any person, whether citizen or enemy alien, who refuses to obey their orders to halt or to answer their questions.

Same in Other Ports.

All other ports on all coasts of the United States will be put under martial law as soon as the regulations can be drawn up and the machinery provided for carrying them out.

For several days large bodies of troops have been congregating in New York preparatory to carrying out the present martial law decrees. A system of inspection and identifying all those wishing to go on the waterfront on the piers will be immediately put into operation. All employees of the docks will carry special passes. Under no circumstances will any enemy alien be permitted on or near any part of the waterfront.

Path to Ferries.

A very narrow path leading down to the ferries will be excluded from the martial law decree. Through this pathway anyone excepting enemy aliens will be permitted to pass.

Owners of the various piers will be charged with organizing a policing system to protect the piers. Every entrance to the piers will be guarded by regular troops, and the Federal Government's responsibility will end and the work of protecting the piers must be taken over by their owners.

The Government announced that extension of the military guard is contemplated to include munitions factories and other establishments making war supplies.

CROWDER FIXES FEES
FOR EXEMPTION BOARDS

Members of exemption boards hereafter will be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of \$1 an hour, not to exceed \$7.50 a day, or \$150 a month, according to a new regulation issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder, effective when the examination of new conscripts is taken up again.

RAILROADS POOL
FACILITIES TO
END CONGESTION

The railroad war board has acted to solve the worst transportation congestion in the country's history by pooling all lines east of Chicago.

These carriers will be operated as a single unit, "regardless of ownership and individual interests," the board has announced after conferring with leading Government officials.

Competing and parallel lines will freely utilize each other's locomotives, employees, machine tools, cars, tracks and terminals, as freight demands require.

Vice presidents of these roads are banded into a committee to weld the lines into one big efficiency machine for the war.

The railroad also have made a number of recommendations for co-operation from the Government. They have recommended sectional pools of coal, elimination of cross hauls of coal, and diversion of foodstuffs, and other export materials to Southern ports to relieve the congested Eastern terminals. They have also appealed for a reduction in the "great volume of preferential orders."

To Play Active Role.

The Government henceforth is to play a more active role in transportation affairs. Further conferences looking to the relief of the situation will be held between the railroad executives and various Government heads. At yesterday's meeting of the railroad war board the Government was represented by Fuel Administrator Garfield, Food Administrator Hoover, Priority Director Lovett, and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board. It was perhaps the most notable and significant gathering of its kind since the war opened.

"The imperative necessity for improving the present transportation conditions was emphasized," said Garfield, following the conference. He had only a few hours previously ordered coal operators in Oklahoma and Michigan to keep their mines running on penalty of Government seizure and operation.

Garfield has given New England, the heart of the munition industry, a coal priority order insuring consumers maximum shipments via tidewater ports ahead of all interests except railroads and Government needs. Examples of the way in which the truckage of the various lines is to be pooled have been given by the war board to the Government heads. The Western Maryland will allow its line to be used as an east bound track in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio from Connetquot, Pa., to Jerome, Md., 125 miles, thus making three tracks between these points. The Erie Railroad is to be used to its full capacity in transporting lake ore and coal between Cleveland and Youngstown, and power and equipment will be provided from other lines for its use as required.

TAKOMA PARK SINGING
TO HAVE MARTIAL TONE

A military tone will be given the second of a series of community singing meetings to be held tomorrow night in Takoma Park in the Presbyterian Church, on Maple street, when F. B. Frazer, bugler at Walter Reed Hospital, will sound the bugle calls of the army. The singing will be under the leadership of James Dyre. The program will consist of patriotic airs and old songs, some of which will be thrown on the screen.